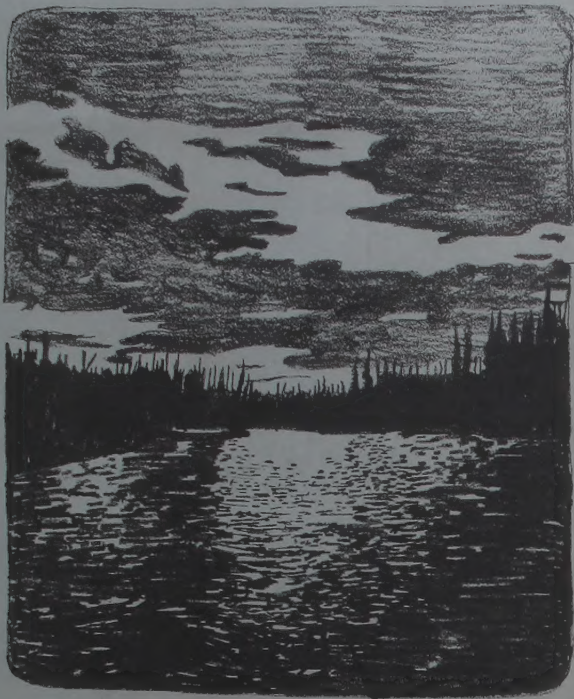


# ALTERNATIVES WORKBOOK

DECEMBER 1982



yukon-charley rivers  
NATIONAL PRESERVE / ALASKA

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve  
National Park Service  
General Management Planning Team  
P.O. Box 64  
Eagle, Alaska 99738

Hello:

The National Park Service (NPS) planning team for Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve appreciates your response to its June 1982 request for comments on major issues of concern. The results have been evaluated and are presented in this workbook, thus completing the first step in the general management planning process.

Step 2 is to identify various management alternatives for the preserve. The team has developed four such alternatives after careful consideration of your responses to the issues workbook, external influences that may affect the preserve, legislative mandates, NPS management policies, and personal contacts with area residents. Because you were involved in step 1, we ask for your help in evaluating these preliminary alternatives.

Please carefully review the material presented in the following pages, which includes a summary of the responses to the issues workbook, a description of outside influences that must be taken into account in the planning process, planning definitions, and the management alternatives. Each management alternative reflects a slightly different philosophy and set of assumptions, thus offering different opportunities for management direction. Each reflects much of what you, the public, expressed in your responses to the issues. Once you have reviewed these options, fill out and mail the enclosed response form. Please note there is space to develop your own concept, which can be an entirely different approach or a combination of portions of the alternatives presented.

Step 3, a draft general management plan and accompanying environmental impact analysis, will be offered to you for comment during summer 1983. Please return your comment sheet by February 15, 1983, so we can use your responses in its formulation.

Step 4, the final general management plan, is scheduled for completion by October 1983.

Thank you for your continued participation and support.

Sincerely,

David A. Mihalic  
Superintendent

## 2

### SUMMARY OF RESPONSE TO PLANNING ISSUES

Those who responded to the planning issues workbook were asked to rank which of the 12 issues were most important to them. Those that were most frequently mentioned, in descending order, are

- access to or within the preserve
- use along the Yukon River
- overnight accommodations
- endangered species/additional subsistence use (equally ranked)
- Upper Charley landing strip
- wilderness suitability

The issues break into major categories, the highlights of which are presented below.

#### Development

No change in existing types of access to or within the preserve was the preference of the vast majority of respondents, with most of them wanting no development along the Yukon. Development was generally perceived to include designated camping areas or mooring sites.

Most of the people responding did not want any overnight accommodations within the preserve, and they felt that overnight use other than bush camping should be outside the preserve and provided by the private sector.

Location of NPS facilities outside the preserve, but adjacent to it or within nearby communities, was favored by most. However, many suggested that NPS summer staff members should reside within the preserve in tent frames or existing structures.

The present airstrip near the upper Charley River should not be improved or relocated according to many of the respondents; some did not want to see any airstrip in the upper Charley.

#### Resources Management

Increased protective measures for the peregrine falcon were supported by most of those responding.

Wilderness designation for qualifying lands was supported by most of the respondents, as long as existing uses and access are not disturbed.

Regarding fire management, an overwhelming majority favored some type of nonsuppression policy; of them, many merely said "let it burn." Many requested fire suppression only for life or property protection, some felt that fires should be allowed to burn under controlled conditions, and others suggested that suppression activities should be only by airborne means.

Specific boundary adjustments were proposed by many. About as many as suggested specific changes felt that a naturally defined boundary would be appropriate.

#### Other

Maintaining the current number of subsistence residents was favored by more respondents than any other viewpoint. However an equal number of people suggested that more subsistence use would be appropriate or that subsistence use should be phased out.

No clear opinion emerged regarding the differing state and federal management objectives: many people favored consumptive use of resources while almost as many favored preservation of natural habitat as the management goal.

As far as management of private land within the preserve, three main viewpoints were expressed by approximately equal numbers of people. They are that anything but "minimal" development on private land should be discouraged or restricted if it adversely affected the preserve, that "compatible" uses should be encouraged, and that the National Park Service should not restrict or interfere with private landowners' plans.

### PLANNING DEFINITIONS

These explanations of NPS terminology will be helpful in understanding the alternatives.

#### MANAGEMENT ZONING

The National Park Service uses a system that indicates management emphases on lands within a park's boundary. The major zones--natural, historic, park development, and special use--are subdivided into subzones. Those applicable to Yukon-Charley National Preserve are shown below, accompanied by examples of actions or levels of management that would be appropriate (but are not required) in each. Potential management alternatives among the alternatives and is presented with the alternative.

#### Natural Zone

The natural zone emphasizes conservation of natural resources and processes and accommodates uses that do not adversely affect natural resources. Allowable facilities are dispersed, have little effect on scenic values, and must be essential for implementing the management strategy. Examples of typical facilities include foot trails, stream gauging devices, weather stations, small-scale research facilities, primitive shelters, and subsistence use cabins.

**Protected Natural Area Subzone.** Perpetuation of geologic and ecological values is the goal of this subzone. These waters are set aside for strict protection because of their fragility or ecological significance. Examples could include endangered species habitat and the Charley River watershed. Examples of acceptable facilities include stream gauging devices, weather stations, primitive shelters, and stations placed for resource protection, and existing subsistence use cabins.

**Outstanding Natural Feature Subzone.** This subzone emphasizes public appreciation, interpretation, and scientific study of geological or ecological features possessing intrinsic values or uniqueness. Such features would include Calico Bluff, Nimrod Peak and Squaw Mountain, and formations near Takoma Bluff. Foot trails, signs, and information displays, and small-scale research facilities are acceptable types of development.

**Natural Environment Subzone.** This subzone emphasizes the vision of environmentally compatible recreational uses; however, these activities must be secondary to protection of preservation of endangered species habitat.

#### Historic Zone

The historic zone provides for preservation, interpretation of cultural resources and their settings. Unless these resources have been evaluated for National Register eligibility, they will all be placed in the historic zone. If not eligible, they will assume the designation of the zone in which they are located.

**Adaptive Use Subzone.** This subzone provides for historic structures for public and/or administrative use carried out in a manner that will not infringe upon their historic values. This can involve restoration of buildings for visitor or administrative use (i.e., a shop or seasonal ranger station) or for interpretation of the historic role in the area.

#### Park Development Zone

The park development zone is for provision and maintenance to serve the needs of preserve visitors and management. It includes areas where development and/or intensive use could alter the natural environment. Examples of typical facilities include campgrounds, airstrips, and maintenance and storage areas.

#### Special Use Zone

The special use zone includes lands within park boundaries where administrative control over use is either lacking or secondarily to another party. Examples: Native corporation lands, valuable private land, and other government agencies' lands.

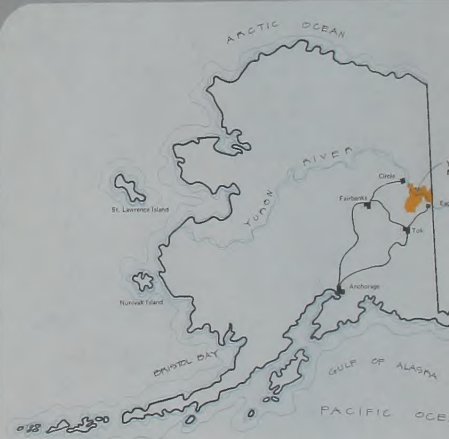
#### CAMPING

##### Camping Area

This is an area set aside for overnight use. There would be no tent pads, although an outhouse could be constructed. These areas may be associated with NPS contact points.

##### Bush Camping

Bush camping is overnight use on public land where no facilities are provided. Campers choose their own sites.



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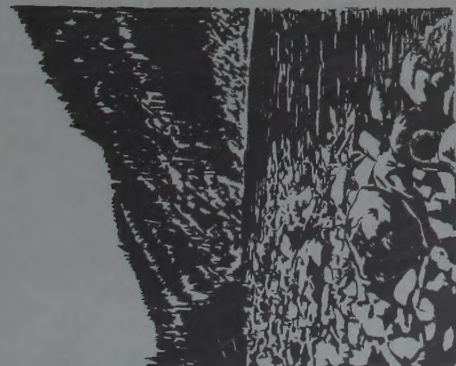
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UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

General Management Planning Team

P.O. Box 64

Eagle, Alaska 99738



## PLANNING DEFINITIONS

of NPS terminology will be helpful in reviewing the

Service uses a system that indicates its major uses on lands within a park's boundary. There are four major uses: historic, park development, and special use--and those applicable to Yukon-Charley are described by examples of actions or levels of facilities that may be used (are not required) in each. Potential zoning varies and is presented with the alternative descriptions.

emphasizes conservation of natural resources and accommodates uses that do not adversely affect them. These uses are dispersed, have little effect on scenic quality and must be essential for implementing the management of typical facilities include foot trails; signs or stream gauging devices, weather stations, and other facilities; primitive shelters; ranger stations; and

**General Area Subzone.** Perpetuation of geological or scenic values is the goal of this subzone. These lands and areas are set aside for strict protection because of unusual geological significance. Examples could include species habitat and the Charley River and its tributaries. Examples of acceptable facilities include stream gauging devices, weather stations, primitive shelters, ranger stations, and existing subsistence

**Natural Feature Subzone.** This subzone emphasizes scenic values, interpretation, and scientific research on geological or ecological features possessing unusual scenic or uniqueness. Such features would include Mount McKinley, and Squaw Mountain, and rock formations like Takoma Bluff. Foot trails, signs and trailside displays, and small-scale research facilities are acceptable for development.

**Management Subzone.** This subzone emphasizes environmentally compatible recreational activities; these activities must be secondary to protection and preservation of species habitat.

provides for preservation, protection, and management of natural resources and their settings. Until such time as they have been evaluated for National Register of Historic Places they will all be placed in the historic zone. Later, if they will assume the designation of the zone in which they

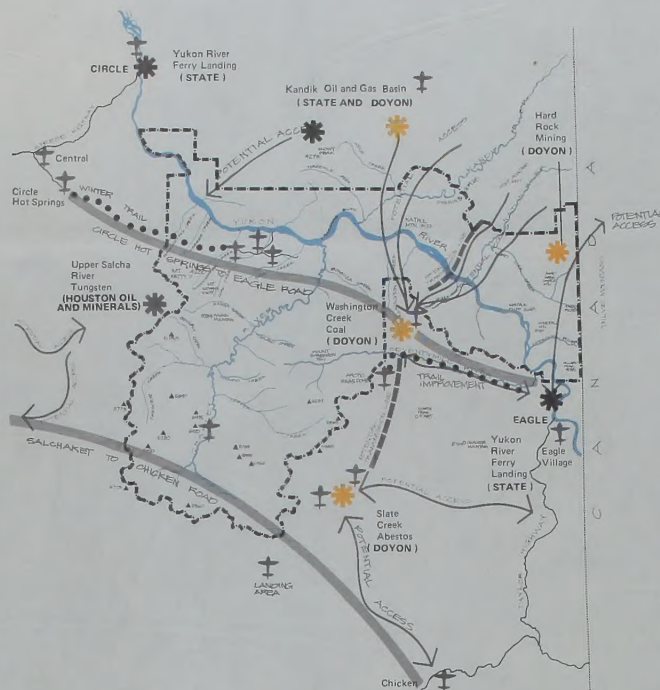
**Subzone.** This subzone provides for use of lands for public and/or administrative functions in a manner that will not infringe upon or degrade scenic values. This can involve restoration of existing historic or administrative use (i.e., a shelter cabin, ranger station) or for interpretation of man's activities in the area.

ent zone is for provision and maintenance of facilities for preserve visitors and management. The zone is for development and/or intensive use can substantially alter the environment. Examples of typical facilities include trails, and maintenance and storage areas.

includes lands within park boundaries on which NPS land use is either lacking or secondary to that of other uses. Examples: Native corporation lands, valid mining claims, and other government agencies' lands.

aside for overnight use. There would not be water supply or an outhouse could be constructed if warranted, associated with NPS contact points.

overnight use on public land wherever the individual



## INFLUENCES ON PLANNING

## LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

All alternatives and the eventual general management plan must comply with numerous federal laws and regulations. Five that have a particular impact upon management of the preserve are

**1916 act to establish the National Park Service** - This act stated that the purpose of National Park Service areas is "to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

**Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA)** - ANILCA established the preserve, defined its purpose, and contained numerous administrative provisions.

**Wild and Scenic Rivers Act** - ANILCA designated the Charley (and its tributaries) a wild river. This means that activities in the Charley drainage will be such that its quality as recognized by that designation can be maintained.

**Endangered Species Act** - This act will have great influence on the nature and location of activities due to the presence of endangered peregrine falcons throughout the preserve.

**National Historic Preservation Act of 1966** - The significant cultural resources (historic and prehistoric sites and structures) in the area must be inventoried and receive protection under provisions of this law.

## ADJACENT LAND USE

The following influences from non-NPS lands within or adjacent to the preserve were considered when formulating alternatives. These are situations, either proposed or potential, over which the National Park Service has little or no control, but which may significantly affect the preserve. They are presented for use during your review of the alternatives, are organized according to the agency with primary responsibility (when appropriate), and shown graphically on the "Potential Access/Influences" map.

## State of Alaska

**Yukon River Ferry.** The state has studied the feasibility of and need for ferry service on the Yukon. The Alaska Department of Transportation (DOT) has not completed its Interior Transportation Study (ITS), which includes the ferry question. Although there is some support elsewhere in the state, the DOT reports mixed feelings were expressed about the ferry in Eagle and Circle during public meetings last spring and on a DOT questionnaire. The state has contracted with a Seattle-based marine engineering firm to design a vessel, but a final construction decision has not yet been made.

**Circle Hot Springs to Eagle Road.** The state has conducted several reconnaissance studies for this road and has identified an approximate alignment through the preserve, but has not decided whether to go ahead with the project. At the spring ITS meeting in Eagle, residents expressed concern about the effects of such a road on hunting, trapping, etc., and felt that only tourists would use it. On a DOT questionnaire, one-third of the respondents in Eagle saw a need for new roads in the area, but only three specifically supported the Circle-Eagle road. Circle residents did not specifically mention the road. Half of the questionnaire respondents indicated that any better access would destroy a lifestyle they cherished. Central residents expressed mixed opinions concerning new roads, although some favorably mentioned the Circle-Eagle road.

**Salchaket to Chicken Road.** A proposed road from Salchaket Slough on the Richardson Highway would follow the Salcha River, traverse the preserve in the upper Charley River basin, and then terminate in Chicken, Alaska. The current ITS study describes the proposal.

**State Land North of Preserve.** The state has selected land outside the preserve (north of the Kandik River) on which there is potential for discovering oil and gas. No proposals to develop the area have been expressed at this time, but a request for access through the preserve to the Yukon River is a potential impact.

## Doyon Ltd. Native Corporation

**Slate Creek.** Asbestos deposits on corporation land adjacent to the preserve are currently being explored and an optimum schedule for development has been established. Pending market decisions after a pilot plant is constructed and operated (1984 through 1986), a community of 2,000-5,000 people, with all associated services and access, may be built at the mill site by 1991. This community would be located within 12 miles of the Charley River watershed. The nearest community of similar size is North Pole, near Fairbanks, Alaska.

**Kandik Basin.** On corporation lands north of the Yukon River, within and outside the preserve boundary, there is potential for finding oil and gas deposits. Earlier exploration was unsuccessful; however, recent interest has been expressed and geologic reconnaissance is continuing.

**Upper Nation River.** The potential for developing hard rock minerals exists on Doyon lands within the preserve in the upper Nation River area north of the Yukon. If developed, access, utilities, and support services would be required. Access may be to the Yukon River or east to the Dempster Highway in Canada. No formal proposal has yet been made by Doyon.

**Washington Creek.** Doyon may develop coal deposits located on its Washington Creek land (adjacent to the preserve) to supply electric power to its mineral development operations. Access to the area would be required. The coal would be hauled to a generating plant or the plant would be built onsite. Transmission lines would run south to the Slate Creek asbestos mill and north to the Kandik and/or Nation developments.

**Access Rights.** Section 1419 of ANILCA allows Doyon to apply for right-of-way from their lands north of the Yukon (Kandik, Nation) to their lands south of the river (Washington Creek, Slate Creek) and provides procedures for requesting it. Any such right-of-way would cross the Yukon and could take one or more forms (transmission lines, roads or trails, skidways, ferry, barge, bridge, etc.). Any right-of-way, by law, may not cross any lands within the Charley River watershed.

## Hungwitsch Corporation (Eagle Village)

**Tatonduk River.** Hungwitsch has selected lands in the preserve on both sides of the Yukon in the Tatonduk River area. As of this writing, no interim conveyance has been made. The corporation has not indicated immediate development plans for any of these lands.

## Other Organizations

**Bureau of Land Management.** Tungsten deposits on Bureau of Land Management land in the upper Salcha River area adjacent to the preserve are currently being explored. Over 2,000 claims have been filed by Houston Oil and Minerals. No road access exists at this time, but the ITS has proposed extension of the Chena Hot Springs road to the potential development site. An alternative route would follow the Salcha River. The mine and associated development would be within 3 miles of the Charley River watershed.

**Canada.** Existing international treaty obligations with Canada concerning the Yukon and other transboundary rivers within the preserve must be honored. At this time, no known Canadian actions or proposals are expected to influence the preserve.

## Private Land Within Preserve Boundary

Private lands (other than Native corporation lands) are at Miller Camp, near Nation townsite, at the Woodchopper mine, and near "Twenty-eight Mile" (upstream from Circle on the Yukon). These lands are all subject to development by their owners, although no plans are known for any of them. Native allotments have not been conveyed as of this writing, and the National Park Service remains the interim manager until adjudication by the Bureau of Land Management.

The alternatives are presented in detail on the other side.

## ALTERNATIVES

## INTRODUCTION

The main variable among the alternatives is the changing relationship between the degree of emphasis on resource protection and on the amount of visitor activities and services. The elements of the alternatives may ultimately be mixed (in other words, one may pick and choose from them) during formulation of a preferred alternative, partially as a result of your comments and responses.

Alternative A shows the existing level of visitor services and resource protection. Alternatives B through D offer a progression from an emphasis on resource protection to emphasis on accommodation of visitor activities. Alternative D should not be viewed as a "development alternative"; rather, it assumes heavy visitor use and would protect most of the preserve by concentrating that use in certain areas. Alternative D would be the appropriate management strategy necessary to protect the preserve if all the potential development and public use described in the "Influences on Planning" section becomes reality.

If the alternatives reflecting increased visitor use are not selected for the general management plan, they will provide guidance to management if preserve visitation grows in the future.

Note that development proposed by the National Park Service is for resource protection at sites receiving heavy visitor use. In response to privately developed visitor services on adjacent nonfederal land, or for dedicated purposes. The only exception is in alternative D, where development provides increased access to the Charley River.

Some of the proposed actions in alternatives B, C, and D contain words in italics. The italicized sections indicate that the action differs from the preceding alternative.

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the graphics and editorial staffs of the Denver Service Center, NPS 1988



## ALTERNATIVE A



- PRESERVE BOUNDARY
  - NATURAL ZONE
  - PROTECTED NATURAL AREA SUBZONE
  - OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE SUBZONE
  - HISTORIC ZONE
  - SPECIAL USE ZONE
  - NATIVE CORPORATIONS
  - PRIVATE LAND (SMALL TRACTS)
  - MINING CLAIMS
  - EXISTING CABIN
- EAGLE**
    - VISITOR CONTACT
    - HEADQUARTERS
  - SLAVEN CABIN**
    - SEASONAL RANGERS

### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

React to future changes and influences according to general policies and regulations without long-term direction developed with the public.

### ALTERNATIVE A

#### ASSUMPTIONS

- current rate of growth in visitor use
- constant staff level
- no change in current level of mining operations within the preserve
- no long-term plan that considers the consequences of outside influences

#### OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANAGEMENT

- to provide an unstructured visitor experience
- to administer the preserve emphasizing only sites that demand attention (such as historic cabins or peregrine nesting bluffs)
- to allow activities (including those on private land) to determine uses of preserve lands
- to increase man's knowledge of significant archeological and paleontological resources because sites have not been disturbed by glaciation

#### PROPOSED ACTIONS

##### Natural Resources

- protect peregrine falcon nesting sites
- suppress most fires
- inventory resources as staffing permits

##### Cultural Resources

- protect known cultural resources
- stabilize endangered historic structures

##### Public Use

- allow unrestricted camping
- continue use of upper Charley airstrip without improvement
- continue cabin use by permit for traditional subsistence users
- continue all other public use activities
- make existing cabins not under permit available for occasional use by the general public

##### Visitor Services

- provide primary visitor contact in Eagle
- establish seasonal visitor contact at Slaven cabin
- allow commercial visitor services only by license (except on private land)
- provide little or no visitor protection

##### Development

- establish basic headquarters facilities in Eagle
- allow private land development as dictated by market conditions

## ALTERNATIVE B



- PRESERVE BOUNDARY
  - NATURAL ZONE
  - PROTECTED NATURAL AREA SUBZONE
  - OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE SUBZONE
  - HISTORIC ZONE
  - SPECIAL USE ZONE
  - NATIVE CORPORATIONS
  - PRIVATE LAND (SMALL TRACTS)
  - MINING CLAIMS
- ADAPTIVE USE SUBZONE
    - WOODCHOPPER/COAL CREEK AREA
      - Seasonal Rangers
    - NATION/KANDIK AREA
      - Seasonal Rangers
- RANGER STATION (Only if Necessary)
    - COPPER CREEK
    - BEVERLY CREEK
  - EAGLE**
    - VISITOR CONTACT
    - HEADQUARTERS

### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Manage the preserve to retain its existing wild character. Emphasis would be placed on natural processes and protection of natural and cultural resources with special attention on endangered species habitat and the Charley River basin.

### ALTERNATIVE B

#### ASSUMPTIONS

- current rate of growth in visitor use
- adequate facilities and staff to ensure resource protection if potential outside influences become a reality
- no development of private land within the preserve to attract or provide for visitor use
- no Eagle to Circle Hot Springs road through the preserve
- no Salchaket to Chicken road through the preserve
- no change in the current level of mining operations within the preserve
- no Yukon River ferry

#### OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANAGEMENT

- to retain the present unaltered condition of the Charley River and its entire watershed
- to protect the complete habitat necessary to the heaviest concentrations of peregrine falcons in North America
- to provide primarily an unstructured visitor experience, except in certain sensitive resource areas
- to preserve cultural resources related to the development of interior Alaska by fur traders, prospectors, and the post-gold rush mining industry
- to increase man's knowledge of significant archeological and paleontological resources because sites have not been disturbed by glaciation
- to provide an opportunity for research of natural processes in large, relatively undisturbed areas

#### PROPOSED ACTIONS

##### Natural Resources

- protect peregrine falcon habitat (including that necessary for prey habitat) from competing uses
- manage wildfire to maximize its natural role in the ecosystem
- inventory resources and undertake studies to guide correction of significant resource problems
- manage the Charley River basin as an environmental unit
- support or conduct scientific research

##### Cultural Resources

- protect known cultural resources
- stabilize endangered historic structures
- conduct and support archeological and historic inventories and research
- initiate a resource protection plan for the historic Flume Creek mine in cooperation with Doyon Ltd.
- pursue management agreements with Native corporations for historic and cemetery areas

##### Public Use

- allow unrestricted camping
- continue use of upper Charley airstrip without improvement
- continue cabin use by permit for traditional subsistence users
- continue all other public use activities unless restrictions are required for protection of sensitive resources
- make existing cabins not under permit available for administrative or public use

##### Visitor Services

- provide primary visitor contact in Eagle Historic District
- establish seasonal visitor contact in Woodchopper/Coal Creek area and either Nation or Kandik River area
- allow commercial visitor services only by license (except on private land)
- provide minimal visitor protection

##### Development

- establish headquarters facilities at Eagle (outside the historic district)
- encourage inclusion of private land in land bank
- provide ranger stations at Beverly and Copper creeks for resource protection if outside influences develop



# ALTERNATIVE C



- PRESERVE BOUNDARY
- NATURAL ZONE
- PROTECTED NATURAL AREA SUBZONE
- ▨ NATURAL AREA SUBZONE
- \* OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE SUBZONE
- HISTORIC ZONE
- ▲ ADAPTIVE USE SUBZONE
- WOODCHOPPER/COAL CREEK AREA
  - Seasonal Rangers
  - Visitor Contact
  - Interpretation
- NATION/KANDIK AREA
  - Seasonal Rangers
  - Visitor Contact
  - Interpretation
- SPECIAL USE ZONE
- NATIVE CORPORATIONS
- PRIVATE LAND (SMALL TRACTS)
- ✂ MINING CLAIMS
- RANGER STATION (Only if Necessary)
  - COPPER CREEK
  - BEVERLY CREEK
- EAGLE
  - VISITOR CONTACT
  - HEADQUARTERS
- CIRCLE
  - SEASONAL RANGER STATION
  - VISITOR CONTACT

## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Manage the preserve to place an equal emphasis on resource protection and visitor services including interpretation of natural and cultural resources.

## ALTERNATIVE C

### ASSUMPTIONS

- greater than current growth rate for visitor use
- development of some private land within the preserve for accommodation of visitor services
- no Eagle to Circle Hot Springs road through the preserve
- no Salchaket to Chicken road through the preserve
- no change in the current level of mining operations within the preserve
- no Yukon River ferry

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANAGEMENT

- to retain the present unaltered condition of the Charley River and its entire watershed
- to provide visitor services complementing existing use levels, but expandable as visitor use grows
- to preserve and interpret the cultural resources related to the development of interior Alaska by fur traders, trappers, prospectors, and the post-gold rush mining industry
- to increase man's knowledge of significant archeological and paleontological resources because sites have not been disturbed by glaciation
- to provide an opportunity for research of natural processes in large, relatively undisturbed areas

### PROPOSED ACTIONS

#### Natural Resources

- protect critical peregrine falcon habitat
- manage wildfire to maximize its natural role in the ecosystem
- inventory resources and undertake studies to guide correction of significant resource problems
- manage the Charley River basin as an environmental unit, with compatible visitor use
- support or conduct scientific inventories and research

#### Cultural Resources

- protect known cultural resources
- stabilize endangered historic structures
- conduct and support archeological and historic inventories and research
- initiate a resource protection/interpretive plan for historic Flume Creek mine in cooperation with Doyon Ltd.
- pursue management agreements with Native corporations for historic and cemetery areas
- interpret and restore significant cultural resources representative of post-gold rush era of the preserve

#### Public Use

- allow unrestricted camping in most parts of the preserve
- continue use of upper Charley airstrip without improvement
- continue cabin use by permit for traditional subsistence users
- continue all other public use activities
- make use of other cabins for administrative or regulated public use

#### Visitor Services

- provide visitor contact facilities in Eagle Historic District and in Circle
- establish seasonal visitor contact in Woodchopper/Coal Creek area and either Nation or Kandik River area
- allow commercial visitor services only by license (except on private land)
- provide visitor protection in areas of concentrated visitor use
- provide limited interpretive services where dictated by levels of visitor use

#### Development

- establish headquarters facilities at Eagle (outside historic district), provide seasonal ranger station in Circle
- allow development on private land dictated by market conditions
- provide ranger stations at Beverly and Copper creeks for resource protection and visitor services if outside influences develop
- provide basic NPS facilities to complement private development

# ALTERNATIVE D



- PRESERVE BOUNDARY
- NATURAL ZONE
- PROTECTED NATURAL AREA SUBZONE
- \* OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE SUBZONE
- HISTORIC ZONE
- SPECIAL USE ZONE
- NATIVE CORPORATIONS
- PRIVATE LAND (SMALL TRACTS)
- ✂ MINING CLAIMS
- DEVELOPMENT ZONE
- CRESCENT/HOSFORD CREEK AREA
  - VISITOR CONTACT
  - SEASONAL RANGER STATION
  - AIRSTRIP
  - CAMPING AREA
- POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE (In Response to Development on Adjacent Private Land)
- WOODCHOPPER/COAL CREEK AREA
  - SEASONAL RANGER STATION
  - VISITOR CONTACT
  - INTERPRETATION
  - CAMPING AREA
- KANDIK RIVER
  - SEASONAL RANGER STATION
  - VISITOR CONTACT
  - INTERPRETATION
  - CAMPING AREA
- NATION AREA
  - SEASONAL RANGER STATION
  - VISITOR CONTACT
  - INTERPRETATION
  - CAMPING AREA
- RANGER STATION (Only if Necessary)
  - COPPER CREEK
  - BEVERLY CREEK
  - JOHNSON GORGE
- EAGLE
  - VISITOR CONTACT
  - HEADQUARTERS
- CIRCLE
  - VISITOR CONTACT
  - DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Manage the preserve to accommodate increased visitor use and development on private land. Minimal impact on all resource values and strict protection of sensitive areas would be stressed.

## ALTERNATIVE D

### ASSUMPTIONS

- dramatic increase in visitation due to easy access and provision of visitor accommodations
- visitor accommodations and services available on private land along the Yukon
- increased demand for access to the Charley River
- no Eagle to Circle Hot Springs road through the preserve
- no Salchaket to Chicken road through the preserve
- no change in the current level of mining operations within the preserve
- Yukon River ferry operational

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANAGEMENT

- to respond to private development by providing complementary services/facilities for visitors
- to respond to increased use on the Yukon River by providing a wide range of interpretive and informational services
- to allow more visitors to enjoy and experience the Charley Wild River through improved access
- to increase man's knowledge of significant archeological and paleontological resources because sites have not been disturbed by glaciation

### PROPOSED ACTIONS

#### Natural Resources

- protect critical peregrine falcon habitat
- manage wildfire to maximize its natural role in the ecosystem
- inventory resources, undertake studies, monitor impacts, and initiate actions to correct significant resource problems
- close the existing upper Charley airstrip and restore it to natural condition
- support or conduct scientific inventories and research
- manage visitor use and development to prevent significant resource deterioration

#### Cultural Resources

- protect known cultural resources
- stabilize endangered historic structures
- conduct and support archeological and historic inventories and research
- develop a management plan for the historic Flume Creek mine in cooperation with Doyon Ltd.
- pursue management agreements with Native corporations for historic and cemetery areas
- interpret and restore significant cultural resources near areas of concentrated visitor use or where representative of the post-gold rush era of the preserve

#### Public Use

- allow unrestricted camping in most parts of the preserve
- expand, but regulate, visitor use of Charley River through improved access
- allow use of all cabins in the preserve by permit
- continue all other public use activities unless restrictions are necessary in areas of concentrated use (for example, sport hunting could be restricted along the Charley River corridor if in conflict with general public use)
- accommodate expanded visitor use by ferry on Yukon River

#### Visitor Services

- provide visitor contact facilities in Eagle Historic District and in Circle
- provide additional visitor contact facilities where appropriate in areas of concentrated visitor use
- allow commercial visitor services on public land by concessioners
- provide a wide range of interpretive services at areas of concentrated visitor use and on the Yukon River ferry
- provide visitor protection in areas of concentrated visitor use and along the Yukon and Charley river corridors
- provide camping at areas of concentrated visitor use
- encourage development on private lands of appropriate visitor services/accommodations to serve Yukon River ferry passengers
- encourage development by Doyon Ltd. of appropriate visitor facilities at historic Flume Creek mine
- provide improved access to the Charley River

#### Development

- establish headquarters facilities in Eagle (outside historic district), provide district office in Circle
- provide ranger stations at Beverly Creek, Copper Creek, and Johnson's Gorge for resource protection and visitor services if outside influences develop
- provide facilities to complement private development at areas of concentrated visitor use
- provide safe air access and visitor facilities near the Crescent/Hosford Creek area on the upper Charley River



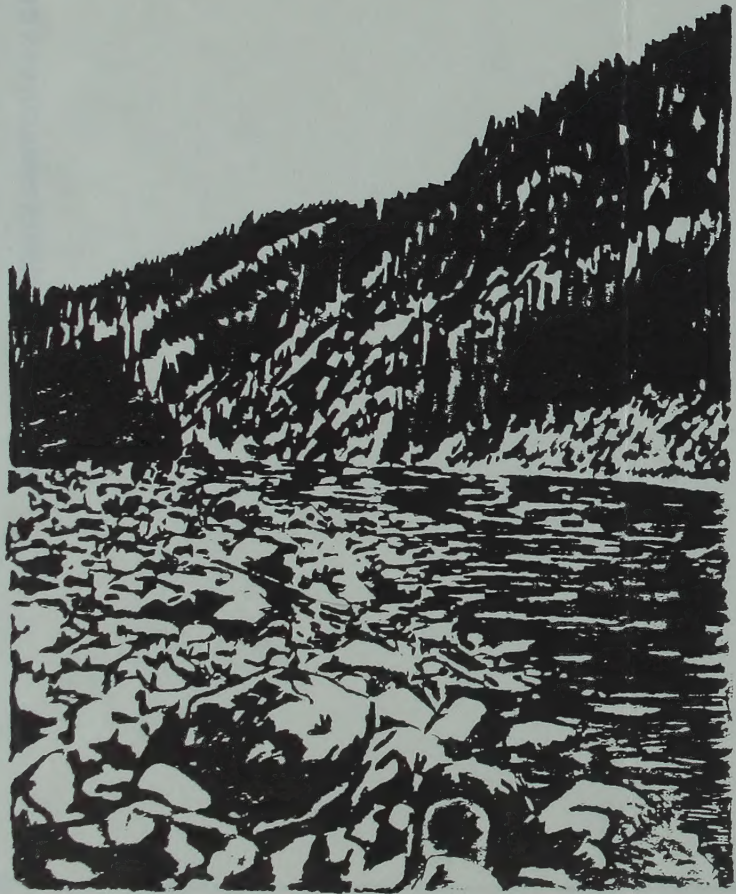
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Eagle, Alaska 99738

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Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve  
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**ALTERNATIVE A**

**Management Direction:** React to future changes and influences according to general policies and regulations without a long-term direction developed with the public.

**Proposed Actions:**

**Natural Resources:**

**Cultural Resources:**

**Public Use:**

**Visitor Services:**

**Development:**

**Other Comments:**



## ALTERNATIVE B

**Management Direction:** Manage the preserve to retain its existing wild character. Emphasis would be placed on natural processes and protection of natural and cultural resources with special attention on endangered species habitat and the Charley River basin.

### Proposed Actions:

Natural Resources:

Cultural Resources:

Public Use:

Visitor Services:

Development:

Other Comments:

# APPENDIX

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the different groups of subjects. The results are given in terms of the mean square and the F-ratio. The F-ratio is the ratio of the mean square for the treatment to the mean square for the error. The F-ratio is compared with the critical value of the F-distribution to determine whether the treatment is significant.

TABLE 1. Results of the analysis of variance for the different groups of subjects.

TABLE 2. Results of the analysis of variance for the different groups of subjects.

TABLE 3. Results of the analysis of variance for the different groups of subjects.

TABLE 4. Results of the analysis of variance for the different groups of subjects.

TABLE 5. Results of the analysis of variance for the different groups of subjects.

TABLE 6. Results of the analysis of variance for the different groups of subjects.

TABLE 7. Results of the analysis of variance for the different groups of subjects.



USE THIS SPACE FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



## ALTERNATIVE C

**Management Direction:** Manage the preserve to place an equal emphasis on resource protection and visitor services including interpretation of natural and cultural resources.

### Proposed Actions:

**Natural Resources:**

**Cultural Resources:**

**Public Use:**

**Visitor Services:**

**Development:**

**Other Comments:**



## ALTERNATIVE D

Management Direction: Manage the preserve to accommodate increased visitor use and development on private land. Minimal impact on all resource values and strict protection of sensitive areas would be stressed.

### Proposed Actions:

Natural Resources:

Cultural Resources:

Public Use:

Visitor Services:

Development:

Other Comments:



APPENDIX A

Management Development Center, Inc. is a non-profit organization that provides training and consulting services to individuals and organizations. The Center was founded in 1964 and has since then grown into a leading provider of management development programs. The Center's programs are designed to help individuals and organizations improve their performance and achieve their goals. The Center's programs are based on the principles of management development and are designed to be practical and effective. The Center's programs are available to individuals and organizations throughout the world. The Center's programs are designed to be practical and effective. The Center's programs are available to individuals and organizations throughout the world.

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Management Development

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Executive Education

Management Development



EXHIBIT 12

Management Information Systems (MIS) are systems that provide information to management for decision making. They are designed to provide information that is timely, accurate, and relevant to the needs of management. MIS can be used to monitor the performance of the organization, to identify areas for improvement, and to make strategic decisions. They can also be used to communicate information to stakeholders and to support the organization's mission and vision.

Management Information Systems (MIS)

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Management Information Systems (MIS)



## YOUR ALTERNATIVE

Management Direction:

Proposed Actions:

Natural Resources:

Cultural Resources:

Public Use:

Visitor Services:

Development:

Other Comments:



#### MAILING LIST

Please continue your participation in the preparation of this general management plan. To assure that you are on our mailing list, please fill in your name and address in the space below.

I would like to continue to participate in future aspects of planning for Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve:

Name:

Address:

If you want to receive future mailings but prefer your comments to remain anonymous, just send the same information on a separate card to the address in Eagle.